

A VICTIMIZER.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing Detected. The Newark (N. J.) Courier gives the following account of a swindler disguised as a clergyman...

"One day last week, a young man who gave his name as Frank Whitcomb, visited this city, called upon Rev. J. K. Burr and other prominent Methodists, to whom he represented himself as a regularly licensed Methodist minister...

"Before service commenced, two persons, who were recognized as being from Rockford, happened to be in attendance. One of them, who had visited that place some two years ago, and on being detected in falsehood and pressed for his credentials, suddenly left for parts unknown...

"His success, it is probable, was owing in a great degree to his sympathy for the blood-spitting performance. He would place pieces of white paper in conspicuous places about his room, wherever stopping, upon which would be found quantities of blood, which he claimed to have raised from his lungs...

"A physician who was called to see him in Jersey City, also believed him to be a impostor, and gave it as his opinion that he would not recover.

THE RENO BROTHERS.

How they Escaped the Vengeance of an Outraged Community.

A special correspondent of the Chicago Republican writes from Indiana, July 30, says:—Your readers have undoubtedly heard of the Reno brothers. That family is notorious in Indiana as being the head and front and nucleus of everything that is villainous. They have, with their satellites, outraged the people of Jackson and surrounding counties for many years; murder, robbery, rape, arson, in fact, every crime known to the criminal code, has been committed by these men and their followers...

DISASTER.

The Loss of the United States Steamer Swallow.

The Victoria Colonist has the following details of the loss of the Swallow:—On the 24th of July, at 10 o'clock, the Swallow, a mail steamer, was wrecked on the west side of this island, and, as already stated, is not expected to be recovered. The scene of the wreck is a rocky shore, and the vessel broke to pieces, and may be considered a total wreck. The water was perfectly calm at the time. The captain, we understand, exonerates all parties in the Vancouver Pilot instructions, distinctly state the passage to be clear on either side of the island. The rock on which the vessel struck is about 150 yards from the west side of this island, and, as already stated, is not expected to be recovered.

for river service by the Government during the American civil war. The manner in which she broke to pieces seems to confirm this statement. It is thought, however, that the wreck of the Swallow was an accident which we regret to common with the community. Of course, there will be an official examination, and we trust it will end, as we are led to expect, in a full exoneration of all concerned, and the result of an accident that could neither be anticipated nor prevented; especially as by the courtesy of our own authorities the Swallow was under the charge of Government Harbor Master Cooper.

MAINE.

The Great Preble Will Case Disposed of—\$1,000,000 Involved.

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writes as follows:—The law term of the Supreme Court is being held at Portland this month. In the absence of Chief Justice Appletton, Judge Kent presides. The most interesting case disposed of thus far was the Preble will case, in which the disposition of property of the late Commodore Preble, worth \$1,000,000 was involved. The widow of Commodore Preble left at her decease, in 1848, several pieces of real estate in and about the city, which at that time were not considered exceedingly valuable, but have since become so. By Mr. Preble's will this property was to be held in trust for twenty years, by three trustees, for the benefit of her grandson and two granddaughters. No property was to be sold or otherwise disposed of during that period. At the end of the twenty years the trustees were to cause the shares of the granddaughters, or either of them, to be so secured for their own use and benefit, as not to be subject to the control of either of their husbands.

TENNESSEE.

General Cheatham Yields to the Course of Events.

At the recent conference of ex-Rebel Generals with the Military Committee of the Tennessee Legislature, General B. F. Cheatham said that he had been a Confederate soldier, and had fought all through the war. When he laid down his arms he did so in good faith. At that time he felt that the war had ceased to shine. When this was no more he had pocketed a party, which he had carried in his pocket up to this hour. He had tried to keep it to the letter ever since; had stayed on his farm, attended to his own business, and scarcely comes to town twice a week. He has lived a quiet life, with a mark of mankind, and recognized and obeyed all laws which this and the preceding Legislature had passed, in good faith. He felt that it was his duty to do so. He said so closely on his lips that he could hardly be heard, and he was excited condition of the public mind. When he was met on the street by General Maney, who wished to talk with him on this subject, he told his old companion that he had come to the city to see the friends of the State, and that he wanted to talk with him he must walk with him to the foundry on Broad street. General Maney did so, and then related to him the condition of the public mind in Davidson county and the other parts of the State. He told General Maney that if such was the case he would let his crops and all other business go, and come to the city the following day. This interview took place some days ago. Since that time he has been corresponding with all the leading Confederate Generals, officers, and soldiers on the subject. To-morrow (to-day) he expected that thirteen of these officers would be in the city. Eleven of them he expected would give pledges to the State, and the other two, he expected, to suppress all resistance to the laws and the civil officers, and to check all depredations committed by lawless bands. General Johnston, General Maney, and himself were ready to form a private business and to get up a stump amounting to nothing, to fulfill the pledges made, believing that the men who had fought so well would still listen to their old officers. The trouble was not with the men who went out to fight for principles in the war, but with the few who came from some Generals, who were always making trouble.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Board of Health—A Peculiar Accident—Annual Statements.

New York, Aug. 5.—A peculiar case of drowning in the city was reported yesterday morning. Several soldiers under sentence of a court martial to wear balls and chains, were sent by the commanding officer, in charge of a guard, to bathe in the bay. One of these got beyond his depth, was dragged down by the thirty-two pound ball attached to his leg, and was drowned. With a guard of soldiers at his command, it would seem as if the officer in charge might have prevented any attempt at escape, even though the balls and chains had been removed for a few moments from the prisoner's limbs, and the poor fellows permitted to enjoy their bath without endangering their lives. Dr. Harris' weekly letter contains the following interesting facts:—In the week that ended on the 1st of August there were 730 deaths in New York and 223 in Brooklyn. This shows a decrease from last week of 11 in the former and 12 in the latter city. The falling in the total mortality and the corresponding increase which has occurred warrant very favorable hopes for the public health of both cities during the closing weeks of this excessively hot and damp summer. With this promising condition must be added the fact that the health of the city is present unusual and very necessary efforts which sanitary officers and the people are making to cleanse and disinfect every foul place in both cities. The death rate in New York upon actual population was last week equal to about 38 per thousand in the year. That of Brooklyn was about 27 per thousand. The annual meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, at which the officers of the board were elected, and the annual statement of the County Treasurer was presented, from which latter document it appears that the total amount of tax for wards and towns was \$2,397,459.00. Of this sum, \$2,304,938.41 was for the

wards of the city of Brooklyn. The amount received was \$2,268,781.34, of which \$1,125,917.78 was from the city wards only, leaving a deficiency of unpaid county taxes amounting to \$138,678.25.

FROM MEXICO.

The Convention Between the United States and Mexico Concerning the Rights of Citizenship.

The following is the Convention between the United States and Mexico, for the purpose of settling the citizenship of persons who may emigrate from the one country to the other, signed at Washington, July 10, 1868:—The President of the United States of America and the President of the republic of Mexico, being desirous of regulating the citizenship of persons who emigrate from Mexico to the United States of America and from the United States of America to the republic of Mexico, have decided to treat on this subject, and with this object in view, have appointed as plenipotentiaries on the part of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and the President of Mexico, Matias Romero, accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic of Mexico, near the Government of the United States; and after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—Article 1. Those citizens of the United States who have been made citizens of the Mexican republic by naturalization, and have resided without interruption in Mexican territory five years, shall be held by the United States as citizens of the United States, and shall be entitled as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the Mexican republic who have become citizens of the United States, and who have resided uninterruptedly in the territory of the United States for five years, shall be held by the republic of Mexico as citizens of the United States, and shall be entitled as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization. This article shall apply as well to those already naturalized in the one or the other country as to those hereafter naturalized.

Article 2. Naturalized citizens of either of the contracting parties, on return to the territory of the other, remain liable to trial and punishment for an action, pending at the time of their original emigration, and committed before their emigration; saving always the limitations established by their original country.

Article 3. The convention for the surrender, in certain cases, of criminals, fugitives from justice, concluded between the United States of America of the one part and the Mexican republic on the other part, on the 11th day of December, 1851, shall remain in full force without any alteration.

Article 4. If a citizen of the United States, naturalized in Mexico, renews his residence in the United States, without the intent to return to Mexico, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in Mexico. Reciprocally, if a Mexican citizen, naturalized in the United States, renews his residence in Mexico without the intent to return to the United States, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. The intent not to return may be held to exist if a person naturalized in the one country resides in the other country more than two years.

Article 5. The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in full force for ten years. If neither of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other six months previously of its intention to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

Article 6. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Mexican republic with the approval of the Congress of that republic, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington within nine months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention at the city of Washington, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, M. ROMERO.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York Tribune of this morning says, concerning yesterday's money market:—"Government bonds opened with an improved tone, with an advance of 1/16 of a cent. The investment market was quiet, and the market for gold and silver introduced in Congress to tax the interest and fund the bonds at low interest, has again become the subject of parties who have delayed investing since the first of July. The market for gold and silver is quiet, and the market for gold and silver introduced in Congress to tax the interest and fund the bonds at low interest, has again become the subject of parties who have delayed investing since the first of July. The market for gold and silver is quiet, and the market for gold and silver introduced in Congress to tax the interest and fund the bonds at low interest, has again become the subject of parties who have delayed investing since the first of July.

The principal and interest of both may be made payable at the Treasury. The rate of interest on such bonds or treasury notes when payable in coin shall not exceed 7 per cent. per annum. The market for gold and silver is quiet, and the market for gold and silver introduced in Congress to tax the interest and fund the bonds at low interest, has again become the subject of parties who have delayed investing since the first of July.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE INSIDE PAGES.)

SWINDLING TRANSACTION.—About two weeks since a man, calling himself Samuel Burns, offered to get situations on the Pacific Railway for a number of young men residing in this city. His proposal was accepted, and on Tuesday night, the 25th of July, the party, numbering twenty, left this city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied by Burns, who had represented himself as the agent of the Railway Company, authorized to engage men as workmen, from \$400 per month and over higher. He collected \$15 as the fare from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, representing that from that city West he had made arrangements for transportation. At Harrisburg he took his party 87 residents, alleging that he had only procured their fare to Altoona with the original amount, the \$7 were paid, and everything passed on cleverly to Altoona, where he was liberal enough to pay for the breakfast of the entire party. 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